III. REMARKS

1. Claims 1-12 and 17-23 remain in the application. Claims 13-16 have been cancelled without prejudice. Claims 24-26 are new. Claims 1, 11, 17, and 18 have been amended.

2. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 2, 5-7, 9-12, 17-19 and 21-23 are not anticipated by Rader (US 5,867,140) under 35 USC 102(e).

Rader fails to disclose or suggest changing the position of the first part of the display element on the display element at a first set interval and for changing information displayed on the first part of the display element at a second set interval during energy conservation mode, as recited by claims 1, 11, and 17.

Rader also fails to disclose or suggest a partial screen mode of a display module for using a first part of a display element, wherein the display module is arranged to change the position of the first part of the display element on the display element, and to change information displayed on the first part of the display element, as recited by claim 18.

Rader (US 5,867,140) discloses a circuit and a display system. The display system comprises a display panel having a display area on which pictures can be generated. A display control circuit controls the display panel in two operating modes. In a first operating mode only a partial display field of the display area is active and used to display pictures in order to restrict power consumption. In a second operating mode the entire display area is active. The display panel is, for example, an

LCD-panel (column 2, line 34) or a mobile terminal (column 1, row 62). The first display mode is used while the mobile terminal cover is closed or after a processor has been inactive for a certain time. The second display mode is used while the cover is open. The processor controls a horizontal or vertical driver, which control the voltage fed to the rows and columns of the display panel (column 3, rows 53-63; column 7, row 50- column 8, row 2). Pixel fill bits may be added to a display feed queue used by the horizontal and vertical drivers in the first operating mode to indicate unused areas of the display. A pixel off signal is fed to the display element when encountering such pixel fill bits. Thus, the image that is generated can be located in any region of the display area (column 7, row 40- column 8 row 2). By selecting the rows and columns to be switched off using the pixel off signals, the partial display field may be placed in any region of the display area (column 8, rows 29-32). Rader also discloses that the display system may change the location of the partial display field by switching of different columns and rows (column 8, rows 58-65).

The Examiner states that Rader anticipates all features of the independent claims 1, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 18. Rader, however does not teach or suggest the feature of changing the position of the first part of the display element on the display element *at set intervals during energy conservation mode*.

There are further differences between the solution disclosed in Rader and in the invention at hand. In Rader, information displayed in the partial display mode does not change at all. In Rader, the size of the FIFO memory 416 corresponds with the number of pixels of display panel 200 used in the partial display operating mode (column 4, lines 50-54). Furthermore,

Rader discloses that in the partial image display mode, the contents of the FIFO memory 416 is circulated while the DMA channel 506 is disabled (power down) (column 5, lines 19-27; column 7, lines 8-19).

The last feature of claim 1 (and the other corresponding independent claims) has been amended and now reads as follows: changing the position of the first part of the display element on the display element <u>at a first set interval and changing information displayed on the first part of the display element at a second set interval</u> during energy conservation mode. Rader fails to teach the feature that the position of the first part of the display element on the display element is changed *at a first set interval and that information displayed on the first part of the display element is changed at a second set interval* during energy conservation mode. The amended claims also enable a solution in which position and information are not changed simultaneously. In other words, the first set interval and the second set interval may differ from each other. On the other hand, it is possible to change position and information simultaneously.

At least for these reasons, Applicants submit that independent claims 1, 11, 17, and 18, and dependent claims 2, 5-7, 9-12, 19, and 21-23 are not anticipated by Rader.

3. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 3, 4, and 20 are patentable over the combination of Rader in view of Stedman et al. (US 5,675,364, "Stedman") under 35 USC 103(a).

Claims 3, 4, and 20 depend from claims 1 or 18. Stedman fails to disclose or suggest the features missing from Rader as argued above.

Stedman (US 5,675,364) discloses a computer system with a communication path from a display to a host system. The host system may be in a power save mode or a normal mode pertaining to the display control. In Stedman the power on/off states of the display power button and the mode of the host system are coupled. If the user toggles the power switch of the display, it causes an indication to the host system. If the display is switched off, the host computer remains in a power save mode until the display is switched back on. At display power on, the host computer enters normal mode. Stedman also discloses that upon certain predetermined conditions, the computer may enter the power save mode. This occurs, for example, when the BIOS or an application such as a screen saver program explicitly sets the power save mode (column 5, rows 34-36).

However, neither Stedman nor Rader teach or suggest the feature of changing the position of the first part of the display element on the display element *at set intervals during energy conservation mode*.

Regarding the aforementioned feature, the Examiner refers to Stedman with respect to dependent claim 3, which mentions the existence of a screen saver. However, Stedman does not disclose anything but the existence of screen savers and the entering of an energy conservation mode when such a screen saver is applied. No actual properties of such a screen saver are disclosed. In Stedman the display is merely powered down. Thus, the combination of Rader and Stedman does not actually disclose that *the position of the first part of the display element on the display element at set intervals during energy conservation mode*. Rader and Stedman fail to disclose the conditions under which changing of the location of the partial display field is

performed. Furthermore, Rader and Stedman fails to disclose the conditions under which changing of the content of the first part is performed.

At least for these reasons, claims 3, 4, and 20 are patentable over the combination of Rader and Stedman.

4. Claims 24-27 are new and depend from claims 1 or 11. Claims 24 and 26 recite that the first and second set intervals coincide, while claims 25 and 27 recite that the first and second set intervals differ. None of the prior art references disclose or suggest these features.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,

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